

WIL

Religion is matter of our free choice; and if men will obstinately and wilfully set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

2. By design; on purpose.
That will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*
If you do not wilfully pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *Bp. Taylor.*
This let him know;
Left, wilfully offending, he pretend
Surprised. *Milton.*

WILFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wilful*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.
So full of wilfulness and self-like is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end. *Hooker.*
Thy causeless ruth repels;
He that his sorrow sought through wilfulness,
And his foe fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Fairy Queen.*
Never hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his feat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespeare.*
A stiff and stubborn obstinacy, is not so much firmness and resolution, as wilfulness. *L'Estrange.*
That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or wilfulness, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WILLY. *adv.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently.
They did work willy, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Jes.*

WILINESS. *n. f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile.
The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor; let them be taken in the crafty wiliness that they have imagined. *Psalms x. 2.*
She supplied the weakness of force by wiliness of art, and advantage of treaty. *How. Voc. Forest.*

WILL. *n. f.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]
1. Choice; arbitrary determination.
Will is the power, which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke's Works.*
Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and will; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker, b. i.*
Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then the may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser.*
These things have a shew of wisdom in will worship and humility. *Col. ii. 23.*
Will holds the sceptre in the soul,
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Sir J. Dav.*
The truth is, such a man understands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

2. Discretion; choice.
Go then the guilty at thy will chastize. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction.
At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the fourth wind bloweth. *Eccles. xliii. 16.*

4. Disposition; inclination; desire.
I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation. Your welcome; what's your will? *Shakespeare.*
He hath a will, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*
He said, and with so good a will to die,
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

5. Power; government.
Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies. *Psal.*
He had the will of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*

6. Divine determination.
I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The wills above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*

7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.
Another branch of their revenue still
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a will. *Dryd.*
Do men make their last wills by word of mouth only? *Stephen's Sermons.*

8. Good-will. Favour; kindness.
I'll to the doctor, he hath my good-will,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*

9. Good-will. Right intention.
Some preach Christ of envy, and some of good will. *Phil. i. 15.*

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10. *ILL-will*. Malice; malignity.
11. [Contracted from *William*.] *Will* with a wisp, Jack with a lantern.
Will with the wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, and more frequent with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrid plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Mussh.*
Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns,
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [wiltgon, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]
1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done.
To will, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*
Let Richard be restored to his blood,
As will the rest; so will the Winchester. *Shakespeare.*
I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his pre-determining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my willing a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
Whoever wills the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly will it. *South.*
A man that fits still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he wills it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.
She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife? *Shakespeare.*

3. To command; to direct.
St. Paul did will them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to relieve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*
How rarely does it meet with this time's guide,
When man was willed to love his enemies. *Shakespeare.*
Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*
He willed him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win. *Knight.*
If they had any business, his Majesty willed that they should attend. *Carendon.*
'Tis your's, O queen! to will
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.
Let the circumstances of life be what, or where they will, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.
I will come. I am determined to come; importing choice.
Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come; importing necessity.
Wilt thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.
He will come. He is resolved to come; or it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity.
It will come. It must be so that it must come; importing necessity.
The plural follows the analogy of the singular.
WILL and WILLs, among the English Saxons, as *wille* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *willsmet* is the defender of many; *wilfræt*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Poly-crates, and Polyphilus. *Gib. Comad.*

WILLING. *adj.* [from *will*.]
1. Inclined to any thing.
He willing to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisd.*
Some other able, and as willing, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*
Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and willing, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased;

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2. Pleased; desirous.
3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.
3. As many as were willing hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Ex. xxxv. 22.*

4. Ready; complying.
Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the willing to obey. *Hooker.*
We've willing dames enough. *Shakespeare.*
He stoop'd with weary wings and willing feet. *Milt.*

5. Chosen.
They're held with his melodious harmony,
In willing chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.
Forbear, if thou hast pity,
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run willing from a tree. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting.
How can hearts not free serve willing. *Milton.*

WILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will*.]
1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.
That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most willingly and gladly with them. *Hooker.*
I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your matter wed me to. *Shakespeare.*
This ransom, if my whole inheritance
May compass, it shall willingly be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would willingly represent it. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.
We praise the things we hear with much more willingness, than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben. Johnson.*
It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like willingness and readiness to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*
Force never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley; but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less,
Sweet is the love which comes with willingness. *Dryden.*

WILLOW. *n. f.* [pelie, Saxon; *salix*, Lat. *gwiolus*, Welch.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
It hath amentaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Mil.*
I offered him my company to a willow tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakespeare.*
In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakespeare.*
Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the willow garland for his sake. *Shakespeare.*
When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marries he resorts, obscur'd with reeds,
And hoary willows, which the moisture feeds. *Sandy.*
Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighbouring willows hung,
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

WILLOWISH. *adj.* [willom.] Resembling the colour of willow. Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or willowish colour. *Walton.*

WILLOWWORT. *n. f.* A plant.
The flower consists of several leaves, produced from the inclosures of the flower-cup, placed circularly, and expanded like a rose; from the centre of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit of two cells, full of small seeds, wrapped up in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

WILY. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent.
They are so cautious and wily headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts. *Spenser.*
In the wily snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark
As from his wit, and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Since this false, wily, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South's Sermon.*
My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love laid the *Dryden.*

WIMBLE. *n. f.* [wimpele, old Dutch, from *wimelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

WIN

At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:
He 'says the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryd.*
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*
The trepan is like a wimble, used by joiners. *Sharp.*

WIMBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.
He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched:
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he that earst seem'd but to play,
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

WIMPLE. *n. f.* [guimpe, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser* perhaps by mistake *wimble*.
So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,
For the had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad wimble thrown away. *Fairy Q.*
The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins. *Israel ii. 22.*

To WIMPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.
The fame did hide,
Under a veil that wimbled was full low. *Fairy Q.*

WIN. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gib.*

To WIN. *v. a.* [Pret. *wan* and *won*; part. *pa*. *won*, pinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]
1. To gain by conquest.
The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be won. *Knelles.*
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win. *Milton.*
Follow cheerful to the trembling town;
Preis but an entrance, and presume it won. *Dryden.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest.
Loyalty is still the same
Whether it win or lose the game:
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras, b. iii.*
I five years at Tarentum won
The question, and then our love began. *Denham.*
Thy well breath'd horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course. *Dryd.*

3. To gain something withheld.
Resolv'd to win, he meditates the way,
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4. To obtain.
Thy virtue *won* me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*
When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never win the honour that he loses. *Shakespeare.*
Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath fought to win me. *Shak.*

5. To gain by play.
He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to win his money. *Addison.*

6. To gain by persuasion.
They win great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtship.
She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:
She is a woman, therefore to be won. *Shakespeare.*
That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and won the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*
1. To gain the victory.
Nor is it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath won,
Should win in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour.
You express yourself very desirous to win upon the judgment of your matter, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*
You have a softness and beneficence winning on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*
Thy words like music every breast controul;
Steal thro' the air, and win upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.
The rabble will in time win upon power. *Shakespeare.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.
Charles I will play no more to night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never win of you before.
—But little, Charles;
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shak. T.*